

To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune.

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JOHN McLELLY, Editor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPT. 20, 1906.
Office: 330 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.

Already Iowa reports a touch of frost, and the voting has not even begun.

Has anybody tried to keep count of the men who are Roosevelt's favorites for the nomination?

Poor Cassie Chadwick. How feeble and feminine Stensland and Hippie make her seem.

If Taft was behind Burton in Ohio, he does not seem to have come out any better than in Maine.

If the Russians would take a little time off from massacring Jews, they might devise some kind of a decent Government.

Congressman Burton may fix his fences all right for Cleveland, but the State of Ohio seems too big a job for him.

They are making the announcement that whisky will kill well-to-do. That's no discovery. Whisky will kill anything that lives.

The Atlantic City Judge who decided that smoking cigarettes in bed is a crime must have a big block of insurance company stock.

Don't blame our Weather Bureau. The matter seems to have international dimensions, for London complains that Aug. 21 was the hottest time the old town had ever seen.

Senator Stone is now getting lifts from his Democratic brethren in Missouri, but after his narrow escape from the Grand Jury he does not mind little things.

Possibly Senators Morgan and Pettus are not exuberantly grateful to the Alabamians for being in such haste to provide for their deaths and have successors ready.

The Government of Mexico stopt all chance of a revolution last Sunday by closing the saloons. Having found out the good effect of closing the groceries on Sunday, it may make a regular practice.

With at least three brands of Democracy on tap and the probability of quite as many of Republicanism in New York this Fall, the New York voter may well be excused for a little dizziness as to the way he is going to "discharge his duty to his party."

Henry Watterson is very fond of introducing little back slaps in his speeches. He said, with the greatest fervor when presenting Bryan, at Louisville:

"Here he is, May God bless him and give him wisdom."
So say we all of us.

The Associate Society of Farnsworth Post, 170, Mount Vernon, N. Y., has a by-law which permits the election of not more than five honorary members who have performed distinguished public service, and has elected President Roosevelt as the first honorary member under that by-law.

Senator Foraker, who is big enough man to be independent, told the Ohio Convention:

"When I am told that I am to stand for whatever some other man stands for, no matter what it may be, I am not going to subscribe to it. And I have always considered it to be an honor to be a United States Senator. I have never understood that somebody was to tell me how to vote."

The comparatively little is being said nowadays about missionary work, yet the Board of Foreign Missions reports that its fiscal year, which closed Sept. 11, was distinguished by the largest receipts in its history, \$912,169, a gain over the preceding year of \$161,026. The Board is in much better financial shape than ever, and has reduced its debt during the year from \$176,527 to \$55,407, and promises secured to pay off at least half of this.

It is very gratifying to learn that the Pittsburgh Grand Jury is attending to its duties and has held Augustus Harte under \$10,000 bail to answer to the charge of perjury in connection with his divorce suit against his wife. Indictments were also found against John L. Weldon, a relative of Harte, and Clifford Hoar, the coachman, who made the infamous affidavits against Mrs. Harte. The moral atmosphere in Pittsburgh will be cleared up immensely if the trial jury finds Mr. Harte guilty as charged and awards him some years in the penitentiary to meditate upon his unmanly brutality.

We see how private enterprise does things in contradistinction to Government work. The Union Oil Company of San Francisco, which we now hear of for the first time, has completed a pipeline across the Isthmus of Panama, and within a few weeks will be furnishing the Atlantic seaboard cities with California fuel oil. The length of the pipeline is 52 miles. It follows the line of the Panama Railroad; will be supplied by tank ships from California; will pump the oil over the Culabra grade at the rate of 25,000 barrels a day and deliver it to tank ships at Colon. If the Government had attempted such a work we should have had years, probably, of elaborate discussions in the papers, and no son of a prophet could have told when the work would have been completed.

THE SERVICE PENSION.

No good reason can be given why Congress should not pass the Service Pension bill immediately upon its re-assembling next December. Everyone admits that a Service Pension bill is inevitable, because it is the unbroken policy of the Government to give such recognition to its soldiers in their old age. It was done in the Colonial period before the Government was formed, and has followed every war since in which the Government has engaged. More time has now elapsed since the close of the war of the rebellion than past between the close of former wars and the passage of a Service Pension bill for those who were engaged in them. The custom of the Government in giving a Service Pension bill having the force of usage has also, therefore, the force of a regular contract. It is just as much a part of the Government's duty to its veterans as if the promise to do the same had been regularly incorporated in the articles of enlistment. It is now 41 years and more since the last gun was fired in the great war for the preservation of the Nation's integrity. The average age of the soldier who enlisted was 25 years, so that the average age of the survivors must be closely approximating 70, since there should be added to the average age of the men at enlistment their terms of service. That is, if the average man was 25 years old when he enlisted he must have been about 27 at the time of Appomattox, and therefore he is in the neighborhood of 68 to-day. Consequently in the nature of things he cannot enjoy this pension a great many years, and every year that it is denied him is robbing him of that much of the Nation's gratitude and justice.

In passing the Service Pension bill there should be carefully included a continuance of the pension to his widow at the time of his death. This has also been the unbroken practice of the Government, and from the invariableness of the custom it has all the force of a law. We have to-day holding places of honor on the pension roll widows of the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. There can be no possible excuse given for making an unjust discrimination, a cruel distinction between the widows of the veterans of the war of the rebellion and those of their predecessors in other wars.

The frightening bogey of the immense cost of a service pension has been effectively dispelled by actual experience under the act order. It has been demonstrated that there is no such preposterously large "unknown army" as was alleged to exist and which, alas, the friends of the soldiers found did not exist. The Service Pension bill can be executed with only a fraction of the cost that has heretofore been alleged, and its passage would immensely simplify the whole pension situation, wipe off some millions of expense of administering the Pension Bureau and place the whole system upon a basis far more satisfactory to the people of the country. The members of Congress can rest assured that they will meet the entire approbation of their constituents in voting for such a bill. No man has ever been defeated for Congress because of his support of a pension measure, while many hundreds have been relegated to private life because of their opposition to just and righteous provisions for the men who imperiled their lives for the Nation's salvation.

Let us have the Pension bill passed at once by the coming session of Congress.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The concurrent testimony is that the liquor question was the most potent factor in the recent election in Maine and accounts for the slump in the Republican majorities. A very large and exceedingly profitable part of the business of Maine is the entertainment of tourists. These bring a great deal of money into the State every year from hunting and fishing parties, summer visitors and excursionists to the beautiful lakes and picturesque mountains. The prohibition laws are a serious detriment to this trade, and in all the cities and places where the tourists frequent there is a strong demand for a mitigation of the stringent prohibitory legislation. The Democrats allied themselves with those favoring this issue, while the Republicans stood not on the enforcement of the present laws. Therefore, it is found that the Democrats made the most decided gains in most of the cities and towns and on the routes patronized by tourists, while in the remote country districts the Republicans carried their usual vote and majority. Gov. Cobb, the candidate for re-election, was opposed to re-enactment of the prohibition laws, and he suffered most at the polls, since his majority was cut down more than half. All the Republican candidates stood with him, and all of them, except Mr. Paroleich, who represents a country district, suffered with him in the diminution of their majorities. None of them lost as heavily as he did, however. Mr. Littlefield came out better than the State ticket, which is taken to indicate that, after all, as he says, Mr. Gompers' visit and efforts helped rather than hurt him. A great many people in his district resented the dictation of the labor unions, and voted for Mr. Littlefield where otherwise they would not have done so.

It seems that the cause of one of the recent wars in Central America was the rivalry between two great American fruit companies, the American Banana Company and the United Fruit Company. The former has entered suit involving \$6,000,000 damages against the United Fruit Company, which it charges stirred up the war in order to have the Costa Ricans invade Colombia and stop operations on the plantation of the American Banana Company, just across the line. The Costa Ricans also seized a shipload of supplies consigned to the American Banana Company, and so hindered operations that the fruit on the banana Company's property ripened and rotted. This harks back to the olden days when commerce was very largely war, and a trader had to be something of a soldier.

Pennsylvania has no State taxes, and yet has \$11,000,000 surplus in the Treasury. If graft is so prevalent in Pennsylvania politics, the people of some other States may well pray that their politicians may become infected.

SARATOGA FOR THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

At the time that Saratoga's candidacy presented itself to the National Encampment at Minneapolis most of the comrades felt grave misgivings as to the suitability of Saratoga for such a gathering. Undoubtedly Saratoga is an excellent place for relatively small meetings such as those of the Knights Templar and similar bodies. What is desired for a National Encampment is not a number of fine hotels, which Saratoga undoubtedly possesses. The need is for a host of good, comfortable, clean, low-priced rooms at about \$1 a day to accommodate the great mass of comrades and their wives who desire to attend a National Encampment. This is the first and greatest requisite. A comparatively small number of those who attend the National Encampment will go to the hotels, and they will find probably better accommodations in Saratoga than has been the rule at most places at which the Encampment has been held. Comrades Shotts and Snyder, in presenting the claims of Saratoga, laid particular stress upon this fact, saying that at one of the great hotels of the Department of the G. A. R. could have headquarters upon the ground floor, and there would be no necessity of going from cellar to garret to hunt the different headquarters. These headquarters would look out upon pleasant parks, and be in every way more desirable than the rule in other cities. Another hotel could give similar headquarters on the ground floor, for all of the W. R. C. Ladies of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans and allied organizations. This is all very nice and desirable, and it had great weight with the National Encampment. Now comes the still greater question of the lodging and entertainment of the great mass of the comrades who want more modest quarters. In larger cities than Saratoga these have been amply provided by people who have modest homes desiring to make a little money during Encampment week by letting some of their rooms. The people of Saratoga are quite willing to do the same, but there are only 15,000 permanent residents in Saratoga, and the amount of spare room that they may have must necessarily be quite limited to accommodate possibly 100,000 visitors. A comrade who lives near Saratoga, and for that reason does not desire to have his name mentioned, writes:

"Saratoga is a nice place, and just large enough for a State Encampment, but for the National Encampment it is, in my opinion, an impossibility. I may be wrong, but at any rate, the Command-in-Chief and the National Council of Administration should look into the matter. There is not a paved street in the whole village nor a street railroad in the village proper. I have spent my vacations in Saratoga for several seasons, and was on the first 10 days or last August. Nobody mentioned anything about an effort being made to get the National Encampment to meet here. Saratoga has a fine mail post and no Sons of Veterans' Camp."

This subject should be thoroughly considered and at once. It is better to do it now, before preparations have progressed so far that any change will result in loss to the people of Saratoga. In many instances in the past where the preparations, the terms, etc., were not at all satisfactory to the Command-in-Chief and Council of Administration, they have nevertheless felt reluctant to make a change because of the disappointment to the comrades of the city and the loss to those who had contributed to make preparations. So many of these things occurred that two or three years ago the National Encampment adopted a resolution making it mandatory upon the Command-in-Chief and the Council of Administration to change the place of holding the Encampment unless the railroads and hotels granted absolutely the desired terms. Nothing has yet been done in Saratoga toward preparing for the 41st Annual Encampment, and therefore we should take up at once and earnestly canvass Saratoga's adaptability for holding the great gathering, so that if it is finally decided that a change will have to be made there will be no financial loss to the city and only a mild disappointment.

DEATH OF GOV. BLISS.

Ex-Gov. Aaron T. Bliss died Sept. 18 of a stroke of apoplexy at the Sacred Heart Sanatorium at Milwaukee, and the doctors are confident of the good and able comrade who have been such towers of strength in the Grand Army of the Republic. Comrade Bliss was born in Smithfield, Madison County, N. Y., in 1837, and enlisted as a private in Co. D, 10th N. Y. Cav. In the course of his service he was constantly promoted, winning every step by good service until he became a Captain. While leading a daring charge at Reams Station, Va., he was shot from his horse and left for dead on the field. He was reported in his regimental returns. He was not dead, but, reviving, was taken prisoner by the Confederates and kept for some months at Columbia, S. C., from which he succeeded in escaping, and reached the Union lines Nov. 23, 1864, physically exhausted and almost starving. Upon his discharge from the army he went into the lumber business at Saginaw, Mich., and acquired a large fortune in banking, farming and mercantile enterprises. He was an ardent Republican, and elected to the State Senate and then to Congress. His next promotion was to Governor of the State in 1900, and his re-election in 1902. He was very prominent and helpful in Grand Army work, and became Commander of the Department of Michigan, G. A. R., in 1897. He had been also National President of the Ex-Prisoners of War Association. Comrade Bliss was a man of warm impulses, unflinching courage and high business abilities. He will be sorely missed among the veterans of Michigan.

The two-cent fare movement has become a wave which is rolling over the country. S. M. Williams, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Board of Trade, has been writing to the Governors of the several States with regard to it, and finds that all of them east of the Mississippi are strongly in favor of it, and will probably recommend such legislation to the Legislatures at the coming sessions. The Governors of the Western States say that because of the sparsely settled condition of their country the time is not ripe for a radical reduction of fares, but they are in favor of it as soon as it can be done in justice to the railroads.

THE CHIEF REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

In spite of all the dark lowering clouds of disaffection and revolution, "high politics" before the meeting of the Ohio Republican Convention at Dayton Oct. Wednesday, the convention was not the apocalyptic outbreak that was feared. All the materials were ready for an explosion, but when the noses were carefully counted on the eve of opening the convention it was found wiser in every way for Mr. Burton and his associates to let matters take their routine course, and accept the results with the best face possible. The first decisive move was promptly ordered, which resulted in 285 yeas to 573 nays, with two not voting. That is, Senator Dick had two friends in the convention to one for Mr. Burton, and the storm died away in mild thunderings by Mr. Burton that he had not given up the fight, but would continue to struggle against bossism and similar party evils. Senator Dick was magnanimous in his victory, and after securing a full and enthusiastic endorsement of himself and Senator Foraker on exactly the same terms as that of the president, allowed Mr. Burton to have his own way. The ship-subsidy bill incorporated in the platform and a modified expression in favor of the election of Senators by the primaries. Thereupon peace broadened over the troubled scene, and it is hoped that a united Republican Party will rally at the polls this Fall.

There was little contest over the places on the State ticket, and everyone pledged himself to work hard and unreservedly for its success. The platform points out all that the Republican Party has done in the way of centralizing the trusts and railroads and trade discriminations; heartily approves and endorses Theodore Roosevelt and Senator Foraker and Dick. The latter have maintained the commanding position in the Senate that Ohio representatives always have occupied. Congress should encourage the upbuilding of our merchant marine, and there must be no check to the policy of strengthening the Navy. Liberal appropriations for improving the Ohio River are asked from the Government and State appropriators for the improvement of the canals. The enactment of a State banking law is advocated. A plank recommending a revision of the tariff was voted down, the reduction of representation in States where there had been colored and white disfranchisement was recommended, and the plank with reference to election of United States Senators reads:

"We favor a law providing for the nomination by popular primary elections; such primaries to be held by all parties at the same time. Held officers of the State to have no vote in the election of United States Senators. The State Senator is to be chosen, notice shall be given to the Republicans of the State that the delegates to the State Convention in addition to making other nominations, shall endorse a candidate for United States Senator, so that in the primaries the Republican electors of the State in the selection of delegates to the State Convention may have an opportunity to express their preference as to candidates for that office."

Representative Wm. Sulzer, of New York—"Bully," the favorite son of the down-town district—is in a new role. All at once he has become coy and retiring. Heretofore Billy has been noted for reaching for everything in sight, with a surprising success. In getting much that seemed outside his range of ability. Now he says that while he had hardly dared aspire to be Governor of New York, yet if his party is in sore need of a first-class candidate to pull it thru, why, of course, he is not going to refuse any real call of duty. "Bully" can certainly be very funny.

Probably there is good reason for the notable lack of leaders in the awful turmoil in Russia. There are no Eryms, Parkers or Roosevelts rising up to become the Moses to lead his people out of the horrors of anarchy to safe haven of constitutional government. As soon as a man becomes at all conspicuous on the Emergency side the Nihilists make him a mark for a bomb. The only ones who distinguish themselves on the people's side are either "executed" by the Government or assassinated by his rivals as a traitor. This is discouraging to political leadership.

Prof. Hart finds it necessary to remind New England readers that the name of the new State is pronounced as if the first syllable were spelled "Oak." Next thing we shall have to have a Presidential order fixing a standard geographical pronunciation for the people of Iowa, Ohio, Colorado and Arkansas are grumbling about the way Eastern people pronounce the names of their States.

Over 65 per cent of the births in Jamaica are outside of wedlock, and one of the great difficulties of the Government is in making the young men support their children. Therefore, every laborer who ships for Panama is compelled before he goes on board to deposit with the Government \$1.58 (\$4.25) to provide for "any illegitimate relatives" while he is gone. When he returns the money is given back if it has not been needed.

People are pretty liable to mistake cause and effect. Prof. Charles Mohr of the Hahnemann Medical College says that if "it has been proved that the free use of cigarettes by boys has a tendency to make thieves and liars out of them," and that most of the boys haled before the Police Court were slaves to the tobacco habit. We should turn it around; Boys who are naturally thieves and liars are almost all addicted to the cigarette habit.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell was one of the directors in the looted Philadelphia Real Estate Trust Institution. The Doctor might now write his most interesting book on "Directorial Amnesia," or "Sleeping While Millions Are Stolen."

Stensland says that it took him 10 years to steal \$500,000. The Bank Examiners could not even find as big a hole as that in 10 years.

THE CUBAN TROUBLE.

It is lamentable that President Palma has not been equal to the demands of his office. He seems to be a very excellent man in some ways and has managed the Cuban finances undeniably well, which is evidenced by a fund of \$20,000,000 in the treasury. But he seems to have lacked backbone and a knowledge of the proper way of dealing with his people. Possibly his long residence in the United States disinclined him to the prompt and summary methods necessary for people educated under Latin influences. He dabbled and talked when he should have been firm and energetic. He does not seem to have felt at all secure in his position, and did not begin to talk of using force until the rebellion had grown beyond the proportions of easy handling. Apparently he has no strong friends or following among the people, at least none of them have rallied to his side in this crisis. This is unfortunate for him and for the country, because it gives a dangerous lesson to the Cubans of how easy it is to start a rebellion. It must make life, property and investment on the island very insecure. The crisis was graver than was appreciated in the United States, as is evidenced by the President's letter. This was a remarkable document in every way, and if there were such a thing as public opinion and consciences, public-spirited Cubans it should be an effective peace preservative. The Cubans must know that President Roosevelt's personality is such as they can have implicit confidence in. He served in the war for their liberation; he fought valiantly in that war, and then in 1902 he ordered the American army to evacuate Cuba, when if he had felt any wish to acquire the island he could have found abundant pretexts for prolonging his occupation by his troops. Therefore, the Cubans and all others have no opportunity whatever to mistake his present position. They cannot help knowing that it is for the good of the island, and if intervention has to come it will be because the condition of affairs there make any other course impossible. We have become pledged to the people of the world for the maintenance of order and the security of life and property in Cuba and must fulfill our pledge. If there is no other way to secure these things, the island must be occupied and its Government administered by Americans. The President has sent Secretary Taft and Assistant Secretary Bacon as his representatives to Havana to learn the exact condition of affairs and advise what should be done. There can be little doubt that the policy advised by these gentlemen, after studying the situation, will be that of wisdom and humanity and will be heartily endorsed by the American people. We should all prefer that Cuba maintain her autonomy and independence, but if she is unable to do this and it becomes palpable that she cannot, then the sooner that intervention comes and the island is brought under the flag the better. It will only be aggravating and unsatisfactory to postpone the act.

THE DUTY OF SUBORDINATES.

The recent exposure of glaring frauds in banks have brought up the question as to what is the duty of subordinates. It has been held that a man occupying a position in a bank, in a commercial establishment, a manufacturing corporation or a great department of the Government had no business to know anything beyond what pertained to his every-day duties; that he was not called upon to keep track of the doings of his superiors, to comment upon them, nor to criticize them. To a certain extent this must remain true. A man who has a family to support and is dependent upon his daily labor for that purpose and whose responsibility beyond doing his own allotted work properly, is, as a rule, very unwise, it may be improperly meddling, when he goes beyond his range of employment to criticize and report upon the duties of others. Yet there would seem to be a limit to the application of this rule, and the President of one of the great financial institutions of Chicago recently sent a notice to every officer and employee under him which read:

"It has come to my knowledge that some of the clerks in the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank had knowledge of the frauds and irregularities perpetrated in that bank by some of its officers, and that they took no action to protect the bank, its shareholders or depositors against such frauds of which they were fully cognizant. I desire it to be clearly understood by every employee of this bank that knowledge or any reasonable suspicion of fraud of any kind by which the bank suffers or may suffer will be regarded as strictly confidential unless immediately disclosed. If the fraud is perpetrated by any officer or clerk under the rank of president, the employee who has knowledge or suspicion of it should report it to me. If it is perpetrated by the president, it should be communicated to the directors."

This would seem to be a correct policy and one which should be carried out with wisdom and moderation. The main trouble will be in determining what is a reasonable suspicion of fraud and wrongdoing. Undoubtedly any employee who knows or has good reason to believe that a fellow-employee or a superior officer is actually wronging the institution in which they are both employed should bring the attention of others to this. This is only plain, old-fashioned honesty, which a man cannot disregard without becoming an accomplice. At the same time there must be a great deal of circumspection to prevent this degenerating into spying, tale-bearing and simple malice. In the recent fall of the Milwaukee Avenue bank and the Philadelphia Real Estate and Trust Co. quite a number of the employees now testify that they were cognizant of the wrongdoing for months and even years before the exposure. If this were so, there is a load on their consciences that they did not make the knowledge public and save millions of dollars to poor people who had entrusted their savings to the thriving managers. If they had all told what they said they actually knew at the time, the criminality would have not become so gigantic, but would have stopped before the losses had reached proportions to bring appalling losses.

Municipal ownership took a boom last week, from the decision of Justice Holmes, of the Circuit Court at Chicago, upholding fully the constitutionality of the Muller law, purging Chicago of 1875 \$750,000 certificates of indebtedness to purchase the trams. An important feature of the decision was that it gives the city the right to carry parcels on such roads as it buys. An appeal to the Supreme Court was noted.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE AND THE LIQUOR SELLERS.

Editor National Tribune: I like other men with much interest your two articles (as well as others) in regard to Kentucky distilled whisky and Peoria distilled whisky. I wonder if others have thought as I have, i. e., that you got pay in some way shape or form for the whisky article, for it was certainly one of the best, if not the best, advertisement for Peoria whisky that could have been gotten up, and will no doubt and probably has made them thousands of dollars already. And the second article in regard to beer drinking will surely drive some people from beer to whisky. Personally I do not drink either, but had no idea but what whisky was much the worst evil of the two, but am sure now that beer is to be more dreaded than whisky.

I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the good you are doing for the old soldiers and the American people, and the noble stand, and I should call fearless stand, you take for the benefit of all people. I inclose stamp for reply to the questions: 1. Did you get any money for or indirectly for the whisky articles? 2. Did the editor of The National Tribune write same?—J. H. Perrine, Fredericktown, Mo.

The frankness and evident sincerity of this letter demands an answer, as especially the same thoughts which our correspondent expresses must have occurred to many others.

We thought we made our position plain in the articles, but it seems that we left some doubts which we will now try to remove. In the first place, The National Tribune does not believe in either whisky or beer as a beverage. Most decidedly it does not. But of the two evils the lesser is whisky. It does not kill a man so quickly or so certainly as beer, and the process of killing him is not so disgusting. So far as our getting any pay from the whisky men we can deny it most absolutely in any shape or form. We have for years refused to take advertisements from any whisky or beer dealers. This has cost us a great loss of revenue, but we feel that it is due to a principle and have borne the loss cheerfully. The whisky and beer men are advertising very liberally, and it would be a substantial increase to the revenue of The National Tribune if we would accept their advertisements as a host of high-class publications, including all the magazines, do. The aims and ideals of The National Tribune are not such as to seem out of place to many business men, and especially to the advertising agents, who importune us to take their advertisements, and put a pressure upon us to do so. The National Tribune professes to be aiming for the very best in the country in morals, politics, commercial advancement and all the real good that our people can get out of life. The liquor habit is a serious detriment to all of these, and we shall have no part or lot in it or anything that contributes to its progress. We would make every man and woman under the shadow of the flag, if we could, strictly sober, touching not, tasting not, handling not any form of the poisonous, maddening stuff.

As to the dispute between the Peoria whisky dealers and those of Kentucky, they are both absolutely indifferent to us. They are both on the same plane—producers of a beverage which is innately vicious and which wrecks homes and destroys manhood and womanhood wherever it is sold and drunk. Our position was that the claims of the Kentucky whisky dealers that their distillation was less harmful, less destructive, less baneful was an impudent pretense.

They were trying to get the United States to give its sanction and protection to their goods to the detriment of competitors who had absolutely the same rights as they. There is absolutely no difference in a murder committed by a man inflamed by Kentucky whisky and one done by a man crazed with Peoria whisky. One is just as likely to send a man to the gallows as the other. It was the height of impudence for the agents of the "hand-made, sour-mash, fire-distilled" goods to come before the Congress of the United States and try to get their goods officially stamped as superior to those made out of the high wines distilled at Peoria. The compounders, rectifiers and others engaged in making imitation Kentucky whisky out of Peoria alcohol have just as much right and just as good reason to come before Congress and insist on some official recognition that their goods are superior to those made in the clumsy old way of pot distillation. They would have lied just as strenuously and unblushingly as the makers of Kentucky whisky did. As a matter of fact there is comparatively little of the real old-fashioned whisky to be had, and those who claim to make it are guilty of just as much "mixing, blending," etc., as the men who make whisky out of the straight Peoria alcohol. From the very nature of the business it is difficult to get an honest, truth-telling man to engage in it.

Answering our correspondent's questions categorically we say:

1st. We got no pay, directly or indirectly, for the whisky articles.

2d. The editor of The National Tribune wrote the articles.

A commendable feature has been developed in connection with the examination of the Philadelphia Real Estate Company's affairs in following up the money in the hands of others. Heretofore it has seemed that the cashier and President of the wrecked banks and other institutions have been made to receive the full force of the law, while those who properly led them into the wrongdoing have not only escaped, but have been allowed to retain the money that they got and enjoy its benefit. The receiver of the Real Estate Company has notified Mr. Wainwright, a wealthy man, that \$200,000 has been traced to him, and he must make it good. If the receiver goes on in this way he will do a great public service and point out a path for others to follow which will have a decidedly healthful effect in preventing banks being looted.

When Admiral Geo. W. Baird was interviewed about spelling reform he retorted an old verse familiar to our grandfathers: "Though the tough cough and hiccough plough me through, O'er life's rough course my way I will pursue."

New York City's pay roll amounts to \$57,063,233.13, paid to 69,548 employees. That is a higher arith than that of the United States with everybody on it getting far more than the martial servants of Uncle Sam, since there are plenty of places paying from \$10,000 to \$15,000, or more than the salaries of a Major-General or Lieutenant-General. Hence the power of Tammany, and the noise and bitterness of factional strife.

Bryan admits that his idea of Government ownership of railroads was borrowed from the German system. But the German merchants and manufacturers are so dissatisfied with the Government management that they are taking to the canals and rivers for relief. Consequently Germany is showing a most remarkable revival of transportation by water.

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Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff says that the Republican candidate for Governor of New York will be whoever President Roosevelt decides upon. This is a bigger job for the President than arbitrating the Central American war.

Mr. McGillicuddy, Congressman Littlefield's opponent, is sure that he could have been elected if Mr. Gompers had only stayed out of the district. There's gratitude for you.

Col. Percy Hobbs, the expert sent by the British Government to inspect the Chicago packing-houses, will report that the meat is good, but packed under very insanitary conditions.

PEOPLE.

Lieut. R. E. Treadwell, of the Philippine Scouts, was killed Sept. 11 by Pula-janos, near Zamboanga, Mindanao. He was in command of a small detachment of scouts, whose bivouac was attacked during the night by 100 Pulajanos. Lieut. Treadwell was the only man hit. He was one of the Idaho Volunteers who went out to the Philippines at the first call for volunteers in 1898, being a Sergeant in Co. H, of the Idaho Infantry. In July, 1899, he was appointed a First Lieutenant in the United States Volunteers, in the 26th Regiment, and served there until he was mustered out and discharged in 1901. He was 31 years old.

Vice President Fairbanks has returned to his home in Indianapolis greatly pleased over his Western trip, and his friends say that there was such an outpouring of the people at all the places he visited that his popularity with the far Westerners is no longer doubtful. It is said by friends of Mr. Fairbanks that he has been nominated for Governor of the West and that he has pledged of some of the most astute politicians of that section for support in the National Convention. He is not as well pleased with his Eastern prospects.

Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, has sent word that he is going to Connecticut to fight the re-election of George E. Lilley, Congressman-at-large. He says that the Federation has decided to open war on Lilley because he is employed by a beef trust firm. Lilley's plurality two years ago was 33,000. Charles E. Donohue, of Derby, has been nominated on the Democratic State ticket to oppose him. Donohue is the agent for the American Federation of Labor in Connecticut.

Roy C. Smith, Jr., the son of Commander Roy C. Smith, U. S. N., was killed Sept. 11 at Annapolis, Md., by a bullet from a gun. He is last week. He is a grandson of the late Admiral William T. Sampson, and joins the class to which the two sons of that officer now belong. These sons are Ralph E. and Harold B. Sampson, Jr. The former was a member of the previous class, but was turned back. The latter has just entered.

The Oakland, Cal., papers have extended notices of the death of Daniel H. Priest, one of the most prominent members of the Oakland Elks, and a widely-known traveling man on the Pacific coast. "Pop" Priest, as he was familiarly known, was a coast-belonger to the St. Paul company of the Great Northern, which met with such a frightful loss at Gettysburg. Of 110 men who left St. Paul only six came back with the company. "Pop" Priest was a "Pop" Priest. He went to California 14 years ago and traveled industriously and continuously over the coast, making friends wherever he went. Some years ago he left the road to become manager of a large drug store, and at the same time began collecting old relics in the order of the Elks in Oakland and San Francisco. He leaves a widow and a daughter, Mrs. Beatrice Priest-Fine, a noted vocalist, who has collected much money in New York. He is also survived by a son, Frank Priest, who lives in Oakland.

Samuel Hamm, who had traveled for years with the Barnum circus and who was at a local museum in Boston, died Sept. 14 at his home in Chelsea, aged 80. He served throughout the war and afterward rejoined the circus, and was known in a side show as the "Human Museum." He was at a Boston museum as "whining Sam," and was rarely weighed more than 30 pounds.

The American Institute of Homoeopathy, in session at Atlantic City, elected the following officers: President, Dr. E. B. Hooker, Hartford, Conn.; First Vice President, Dr. James W. Ward, Health Commissioner of San Francisco; Second Vice President, Dr. W. E. Reilly, Fulton, Mo.; Secretary, Dr. Frank Kraft, St. Louis; Treasurer, Dr. T. Franklin Smith, New York; Registrar, Dr. J. H. Bald, Bay City, Mich.; Necrologist, Dr. C. B. Kinson, Ann Arbor, Mich.; member of the Board of Editors, Dr. G. H. Quay, Cleveland.

The Society of Army Surgeons has elected the following officers: President, Col. Valery Howard, U. S. A.; First Vice President, Rear-Admiral Presley M. Rixey, U. S. N.; Second Vice President, Assistant Surg.-Gen. George T. Vaughn, U. S. N.; Third Vice President, Col. Joseph K. Weaver, National Guard, Pennsylvania; Secretary, Maj. James Evelyn Pilcher, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Maj. H. A. Arnold, National Guard, Pennsylvania, and Recorder, Capt.